

CLARKSVILLE CHRONICLE.

VOLUME 3.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 16.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1868.

OLD SERIES, NO. 39.

NUMBER 21.

Business Cards.

LINWOOD LANDING!

JOHN J. THOMAS & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a partnership under the above style, for the purpose of doing a general

Forwarding, Storing and Commission Business,

LINWOOD LANDING!

This warehouse is situated a few hundred yards below Trice's, on Cumberland river; it is fire-proof, and entirely above high water mark. There is a good turnpike road leading to it, and it is the nearest point on the river to Christian county.

JOHN J. THOMAS will give his undivided time and attention to the receiving, weighing, inspecting and selling all the Tobacco consigned to the house.

A comfortable sale room will be fitted up in Providence. Sales every week.

JOHN J. THOMAS, JAMES W. PARISH, SAM'L G. BUCKNER.

Linwood Landing, Tenn., Aug. 9, '67-18.

W. J. M'CORMAC,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer, AND DEALER IN—

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, 118 Third Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Orders for Goods or Manufactured Articles, filled with promptness and at the lowest market price. Consignments of every description carefully attended to.

June 21, 1867-18.

Wm. Williams, CHAR. G. SHANKLIN.

Williams & Shanklin,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS

Provision Dealers, FRANKLIN STREET, CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Jan. 24, 1868-69.

DR. J. M. LARKINS

may be found at his office, 2d floor of the Chronicle building, at all hours, unless professionally absent.

March 1, 1867-18.

DR. H. M. ACREE,

Dental Surgeon, CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Office at his new residence on Franklin street, two doors East of the Episcopal Church.

[Jan. 11, 1868-18]

W. H. ARMSTRONG,

PHOTOGRAPHER.

GALLERY:

WEST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE, CLARKSVILLE, Tenn.

March 1, 1867-18.

TURNBULL, KIRBY & CO.

Cotton and Tobacco Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants

No. 9, Union Street, NEW ORLEANS.

Mr. S. D. SNEY, Agent, will attend to making advances on Produce consigned to this firm.

Sept. 14, 1867-18.

D. KINCANNON.

W. H. ARMSTRONG.

KINCANNON & ARMSTRONG,

E. C. ROACH & CO.,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors, AND GENERAL

Commission Merchants

No. 23, Carondelet Street, NEW ORLEANS.

Nov. 9, 1867-18.

A. F. SMITH, late of Smith & Turnley.

D. B. HUTCHINGS, late of Hutchings & Grinter

SMITH & HUTCHINGS,

TOBACCO FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

"CUMBERLAND WAREHOUSE,"

CLARKSVILLE, - - - TENNESSEE.

Nov. 8, 1867-18.

W. H. TURNLEY, late of Smith & Turnley.

E. W. WEATHERS, "Todd County, Ky.

TURNLEY & WEATHERS,

TOBACCO FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS!

Known as the Hutchings & Grinter Warehouse,

CLARKSVILLE, - - - TENNESSEE.

Special attention paid to the sale of Tobacco, Receiving and Forwarding Merchandise and produce generally. Proceeds promptly remitted. Make all consignments to TURNLEY & WEATHERS.

Nov. 22, 1867-18.

R. T. TORIAN,

Cotton and Tobacco Factor,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT

63 CARONDOLET STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Liberal advances on all consignments.

Jan. 17, 1868-69.

YEATMAN & CO

COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS,

AND GENERAL

Commission Merchants

71 CARONDOLET ST., NEW ORLEANS.

Jan. 10, '68-18.

SIM. R. ROGERS,

AUCTIONEER,

CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Will attend to the Sale of Property, either on the street or in the country.

Dec. 6, 1867-68.

Clarksville Foundry,

AND

THE Black Crook

Has not Arrived, but

C. H. MORRISON & Co's

NEW STOCK OF

GROCERIES

have, and it comprises all the substantial as well as the choicest luxuries to be found in any establishment of the kind in the city.

We have on hand an

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

—OF—

STAPLE AND FANCY

GROCERIES

All of the Choicest Brands and Superior Excellence.

Families would do well to purchase their Supplies from us, as all our Goods are carefully Selected and will be sold Cheap!

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK!

RESPECTFULLY,

C. H. MORRISON & CO.,

Nearly Opposite the Court House, Franklin Street.

Dec. 6, 1867-3m.

JAMES H. MALLORY,

GENERAL AUCTIONEER

Clarksville, Tenn.

Office with C. H. Jones, Public Square

Will sell every description of Property for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, Agents and Private Parties, either on the street, in the city or country. Has much experience in

Dry Goods Auctioneering.

Will give prompt attention and make reasonable charges in all cases. Also,

Tobacco Auctioneer and General Agent for Harrison & Shelby.

Clarksville, Jan. 24, 1868-69.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.,

Tobacco Factors,

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 40, BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

JNO. T. EDMUNDS, of Hopkinsville, Ky., will assist in the Sales of Tobacco.

Jan. 24, 1868-69.

NATIONAL HOTEL!

T. D. SCOTT, - - - Proprietor.

CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Feb. 9, '68-18.

SHORT & CO.,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NEW ORLEANS.

Sept. 6, 1867-18.

The Chronicle.

R. W. THOMAS, EDITOR.

Many of the courts of the country have decided that contracts, made payable in gold, are not binding upon the debtors, who may force creditors to take, in lieu thereof, depreciated paper currency. The Supreme Court of New York, repudiating a legal construction so at war with justice, has decided that obligations to pay gold should be enforced. This decision is based mainly, upon the fact, that the act of Congress making legal tenders the currency of the country, has practically retired the precious metals as a circulating medium and thrown them upon the market as articles of trade. Hence contracts, stipulating payment in gold parake of the character, and are subject to the rules that govern, barter. In other words, according to this righteous opinion of that court, whatever a man binds himself to pay, he must pay, whether it be wheat or corn or any other commodity. If a man simply binds himself to pay so many dollars and cents, it may be politic to make him pay greenbacks, though it be in contravention of the constitution, but if he agree to pay cotton for dry goods, or tobacco for groceries or gold for land, there is no justice in releasing him from an obligation voluntarily assumed, especially as the transaction, in either of the supposed cases, is simply a bartering of one commodity for another.

We hope this common sense and just view of this subject will be adopted by the Courts, so that justice may be administered in all such cases and that clause of the Constitution just view of this subject will be adopted by the Courts, so that justice may be administered in all such cases and that clause of the Constitution

backed by the testimony of Grant, not, effectually demolishes all that remained of the General's character for veracity and manly honor. It strips the lion's skin from his recreant

treachery and of being the thick-skulled tool of artful knaves. The time has been when such proof of such conduct would have consigned a man to lasting infamy; but in these days of degeneracy, a fellowfeeling will draw to Grant's support thousands of kindred spirits, but it is to be hoped there is still enough of honest patriotism and love of liberty among the people to overbalance the influence of the embryo dictator and stupid pretender to a greatness thrust upon him by men and circumstances adverse to the prosperity, honor and liberty of the country.

Old Spifire, in his message on the subject of the railroad strike, at this place, professes to see in it a huge rebellion against the State and his imperial power and scruples not to charge said strike upon our citizens and the rebellious district through which the road runs. The charge is grossly false and as malicious as it is false. Petty tyrants see rebellion in every manifestation of private or public virtue; it is the result of conscious guilt which makes cowards of the boldest.

The source from which the old imp of darkness got his information, we neither know nor care, for it is false whether borrowed or original, and his message is a slander against men who are his superiors in everything that constitutes the christian and gentleman. But malice, in him is as natural a secretion, as venom is in a serpent, and would treat this exhibition of it with silent contempt, were it not our duty to vindicate the character of those assailed.

The following is the portion of the message above alluded to:

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message from the Governor in reference to the strike on the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad says:

"I regard to the whole affair as a regular conspiracy against the State authorities and the law. Without being able to identify the parties, I think it proper to lay before the Legislature the whole matter, that you may take such steps as you may think called for in such emergency. I do not propose to yield to the mob spirit of any combination, but I hope the Legislature will aid me in demonstrating to these men that the State can do as well without the advantages of the road, as the employees can without the active operations of the road through its disloyal territory. Certainly the Legislature will not allow such lawless measures to force the State into the payment of claims before they are audited and their correctness ascertained."

"I propose, if the Legislature will agree with me, to wind up the affairs of the road and sell it out, so as to secure the interest of the State. I must again urge the importance of enacting more stringent laws in regard to our railroads, and particularly of those passing into the hands of receivers."

The subject matter was referred to the Committee on Railroad Accounts.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Editor: Our last left us nine miles out from Mayfield. During our stay of ten days, the ground was covered with showers of leaves and fishes; but entrained the Democrats to make them go fast and keep them there, as they would betray every trust reposed in them.

Having disposed of the third, he pitched into the Democrats with increased violence, charging upon them everything that was mean and dishonest, not even neglecting old Buck, but making the poor old fellow the recipient of a double portion of his venom. But when he came to the President, he excelled himself. We can't do him justice.

We give up in despair. He said his party had saved the country from secession, rebellion and Democracy combined, and now one of them could not be elected conceivable in the whole State of Kentucky. This he said, was all wrong, as the Democrats would find us long to their coat; for after the next Presidential election, secession, rebellion and Democracy would never be heard of any more, and then they would be glad to avail themselves of the protection of union men to shield them from the indignation of a justly incensed government. Truth is sometimes stranger than fiction, and even more strange that it emanates from some sources as all.

We give him credit for at least one truth. In speaking of changes, he said they were sometimes necessary. "For," said he, "unless I change, I will go straight to hell, as sure as there is a God." We thought the change required so great that few Radicals would ever make it; for now they have their hands so deep in Uncle Sam's pocket they have no time to stoop to the necessary work, and if the Democrats succeed in getting them out of place, they will be so busy scheming to get back that the thought of change will never enter their minds.

On negro equality, he said he was not afraid that a black negro would ever outstrip him, but did not say anything about mulattoes; and as to amalgamation, said he would never marry a negro as long as there was a white woman to be found, and if others feared it, he would try to have a law passed that they should not marry one unless they chose; but of one blood had God created all the nations of the earth, and further, he was taught that God was no respecter of persons; then why should we be?

After driving on in this style about an hour, he called Judge somebody to the chair. We thought if he was a Judge of anything, it was men and whiskey. The Judge having taken the chair, the orator proposed some names as a committee to draft resolutions.

The Judge insisted that this was his prerogative. The committee being not set on foot, however, he said it made no difference, as he had resolutions already drafted, and as it was the custom to have them read and dry, he would proceed to read them. The resolutions were recommendations of Grant, commutation of his sentence, and commutation of the President, in the extreme. They were all put at once and although the house was nearly full by this time, six fully expressed eyes were all we could count.

The Rads having got through, the Democrats went into convention. The objects were well stated by a pleasant talker, in a plain, off-hand manner, as were also the objects of the Radical meeting. He said it was patent to every one that had been not apart as the day of the Democratic convention, and that the Rads took the start of them, hoping, as the Democrats had the precedence and also the numerical strength, they would insist on their right and prevent the Rads from meeting, and then they would have a good thing to read their friends abroad: that they were not permitted to hold a convention in their county town.

But when the Rads prevailed, and this big gun is spoken by their own doing.

The name of George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, was mentioned to the convention as a candidate for the Presidency, and let me assure you that it would have taken a faster counter than your humble servant to have numbered the lives it called forth. All voted, and voted as living, breathing, responsible men, and not as automatons, as was the case in the Radical meeting. A resolution was offered and passed, with equal unanimity, to the effect that every man in Graves county, to the utmost of his ability, the immigration of negroes to that county; that they are willing to employ such as are already there, and treat them as negroes should be treated, regarding them in every respect as inferior to the white race.

A letter was read from an old gentleman about on account of ill health, that made us think of some things in Tennessee, urging the convention to appoint no man as delegate, nor recommend any man for office, who had truckled to bayonets for the sake of office or the immortality of a day.

Everything went on harmoniously, as might have been expected, as it was composed of the best men in the county. Whigs and Democrats, united in one common cause for the good of the whole country.

As previously stated, there was not a negro in either convention, and this shows that the negro, left to himself and not urged on by white trash, whose only ambition is self aggrandizement, even at the expense of everything a patriot would prize, feels his inferiority, and never aims to step upon the same level with the white race, knowing full well that the God of heaven has placed a mark of inferiority upon him, and all the Radical legislation in the world can never efface.

On the right of the judge's stand, in a niche is placed the bust of Andrew Jackson; on the left that of Henry Clay. We thought to ourselves, if those forms were only animate, what would a scene, of yea, and of loathing and disgust would gather upon those brows for the man who could talk so lightly and flippantly of negro equality as did the Radical orator of the day.

And a little later in the day, could they have been permitted to burst the cerebri of the tomb and stand there in person, what smiles of gladness would have beamed from their faces as they saw Democrats and Whigs

extremely hard on the third, or independent, as he styled them. He said they had sold out to the Democrats for the sake of the leaves and fishes; but entrained the Democrats to make them go fast and keep them there, as they would betray every trust reposed in them.

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duffed under one common name and working as one man to drive back the dark cloud of fanaticism, surcharged with showers of degradation and devastation, threatening to sweep the country as with a beam of destruction. Although divided in life, at the head of two great constitutional parties, they would then and there, in the presence of their respective disciples, have joined hands and bade them God speed in their noble work of reform. Henry Clay would have urged them by the recollections of his past, the dignity of the present, and the hopes of the future, to preserve the soil of Kentucky inviolate from the polluting touch of Radicalism.

Andrew Jackson's iron frame would have trembled as he went over the fallen fortunes and blighted hopes of his adopted State, while no beam of hope or spark of glimmering day pointed to the time, even in the far distant future, when she could arise from the disgraceful position to which her traitorous sons had assigned her.

AIMER.

A Voice from Pennsylvania.

[Translated for the Chronicle.]

Mr. Editor:—Your worthy letter, also your esteemed paper came to hand in due time. I am very sorry to inform you that there is at present a very gloomy prospect to affect my German neighbors to emigrate to your State, for the following reasons: These Germans are of opinion that it is not profitable for any white laboring man to emigrate into a State which is governed by negroes, because they are making the laws of your State, they also pretend to be laborers, although they do not intend to labor much. For this reason it is expected that the negro will be the enemy of a hard working German laborer, and inasmuch as they have the power, and the white men of your State are entirely powerless, it is dangerous to honest white labor in your State. Negro government will ruin the South, or any other country, without fail. This has been proven in our own country. A few years before there was a rich slaveholder from the South, came here, to Mercer county, and set all his negroes free, and bought for each family a nice little farm, and, at the present time, these negroes do not own a foot of solid farm. Give such a chance to German emigrants and you will see them rich before you expect it.

I am satisfied that the so-called loyal whites in the South, are digging their own graves, in which they will be buried soon—because their humanity is rotten, their politics corrupt and imprudent, and the almighty dollar is their Christianity. They do not hate slavery, but they hate the slaveholders. If those loyal whites would admonish the negroes to work and teach them how to govern their own household, before they advocate their enfranchisement, they would do some good. The German emigrant has to wait five years before he can be enfranchised, so that he can own a piece of land. He would like to visit you at present, but am compelled to postpone it until Spring. Hoping to hear from you again.

I remain, yours truly,

Rev. Th. E. H.

In his last letter to the Cincinnati Commercial, "Mack" makes the following disclosure:

After long threatening the President has at last sent to the Senate a nomination for the succession to Mr. Rollins. The individual selected is Mr. Winwell, of New York, who adds to many other recommendations that of being in the whiskey ring about as deep as any man in the country. There is reason to fear that he will be confirmed. His friends say they are prepared to spend a hundred thousand dollars to get him through the Senate; and such an amount, judiciously spent in newspaper puff and votes in excess of five million, will accomplish wonderful results. Do not call me slanderous, kind reader, because I intimate that our great men, when looked up in the secret recesses of executive residences, are purchasable commodities, that there be those among them who are open to the gentle persuasions of pecuniary influence. Or, if it is a slander, blame "Benton's Thirty Years," where it first occurred, in regard to a Senator, that refused to be bought by whiskey rings or other means to corrupt the Senatorial heart and near the Senatorial conscience. Two weeks ago S. S. Cox was approached by an individual who offered to guarantee the confirmation as Minister to Austria for and in the consideration of the sum of \$5,000, to be paid after the service was rendered. On a future occasion I intend to ventilate this general subject of the influence of money upon congressmen, and bring in a few facts and figures, which none of the time honored denunciations about "irresponsible scribbles" can well gainsay. This was some time a paradox, but now the time has come when the people are able to see the truth. If the American people are willing to be dupes and tools of such scheming politicians, they will never see the well and good; then